THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey in Her Relations to America and Advance to Reform and Democracy.

The Genius of Enlightenment and Preedom Inspiring the Ottoman Empire.

Universal Religion Not Based on the Koran.

Atheism, Deism, Materialism and the Schools.

The Sulfan's Speech on Progress-The Situation on the Bosphorus.

The European mail at this port delivered our special correspondence from Turkey, supplying the fol-lowing exhaustive and accurate details of the grand movement towards reformed democracy, international fraternization and universal religion which is now being so rapidly evolved in the Ottoman em pire. The marked influence of the very reflection of our American system of government in aid of the progress is noted and commented on nealthily.

Although the Ottoman empire is one of the most remote of the countries in friendly alliance with the United States, the relations existing between them annually increase in importance, and consequently tend to excite an interest in whatever occurs in either in the shape of progress and improvement. In Europe others of the oldest countries and peoples are also passing through a condition of transition, each approaching more and more the principles of human freedom and civil rights which exist in the great republic of the United States of America. The example offered to the world by the wonlerful prosperity and progress made there in the useful ts has much more weight and influence on the minds and hearts of people the most remote from the United States than probably their citizens are aware of. Interference in the affairs and concerns of other nations and peoples by either the government or American people is not only entirely wrong, but also quite unnecessary. As it is a sacred principle of the American government not to allow other governments to interfere in its domestic concerns it is natural to suppose that it freely recognizes its application on the part of all other governments. Had this principle not been respected by the greater Powers of Europe during the late civil war in the United States its results might have been widely different from what they have been. The people of the United States being in the possession of the bless. ings of civil and religious liberty it is natural that they should wish to see them exist in all parts of the world and sympathize with the efforts made by any and all other peoples to acquire them. This, however, does not give them any right to go to their as-sistance in the promotion of these efforts, much of which are through bloodshed and revolutions. The principle which holds good with nations is equally applicable to individuals. Misfortunes ur among peoples and in domestic circles, and are regresable in either case; in place of good, interference on the part of outsiders may produce much harm, and, besides forming an infraction of the prin-ciple here alluded to, it is a question whether donestic peace and national welfare may not be best romoted by such a course. Is it not wiser to encourage those who have clearly adopte I the proper course by words of commendation, and assist em by our sympathies, when passing through their state of transition, without attempting any open

Some of the results of peace are improvements and salutary reforms, and at the present moment there is no government in Europe which profits more than Turkey by the tranquil condition of her people to in-troduce ameliorations in their condition and circumstances. Just as in the United States there is a vast revolution being now carried on in Museum in the ottoman empire in behalf of the non-Museulman population. For many centuries the Mosiems have been the privileged and dominant race, from among which all the functionaries of the government have been chosen. Rarely have Chris-tians been appointed to office in the Ottoman gov-ernment. A religious prejudice existed against them even stronger than that which, until recently, existed in the United States against people of color, and the government labors to allow the property. them even stronger than that which until recently, and the government labors to allay this and satisfy the just demands of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, all of whom are a conquered people, from whom the greater part of the empire was taken by force of arms. These men naturally aspire to regain their "lost estate." and the government at the same time seeks to retain what its foretathers conquered. The same aspirations at the present period seemingly occupy Austria, Russia and even Great Britain; so that Turkey does not fill a postition without a parallel in other countries. When, as in the former, nationalities are not invoked, coreligionism takes here their place. If the latter are to form the cause of disunton European governments would be rent asunder with frightful violence; for it is well known that religious wars are far more sangulnary than civil ones. To allay such fruitful sources of dismemberment, which offer a wide field for the intrigues of neighboring enemies, and ambitions of self-aggrandizement, the Ottoman government seeks to place all of its subjects on a footing of perfect civil equality. The effort is one fraught with quite as much difficulty as that which is being made in the United States, where the colored race aspire to no other mationality than they give it by the right of birth in the country where it resides, and, as it makes even rapid strides in the right direction, it certainly merits the commendation of the world, and not its censure.

Many persons, who have never even visited the Ottoman empire, judge of its actual condition by what they have read in hist-ries of past times. They suppose that here all is stationary, even reactionary. This is far from being correct. Greater and more speedy changes might possibly be made; but, if so, they would have to be effected against the convictions of the people at large and the Mussulman population in particular. No one can judge of the difficulties of the statesman without being well acquainted with them. Prejudices must be removed by

a sudden revolution, effected by force, would probably produce bloodshed and disaster among those who are to be benefited by the reforms deemed of general utility.

Monthly, if not, indeed, daily, new laws are being made here, generally founded upon those of the European governments. The whole aim of the Suitan is to introduce new principles of law not based upon the Koran, or, in other words, to limit the Mussaliman religious laws to cases of marrimony, divorce, and remove it entirely from the common concerns of civil life. What a vast change has been made in this point here within the past twenty or thirty years! What Sultan Mahmoud II., father of the present Suhan, would not have dared to do the latter can introduce with perfect safety. As an example of this, Sultan Mahmoud would not have ventured to appear before his subjects with a Christian empress holding him by the arm, and much less to have received ner in his State barge on the Bosphorus. Nor could the same Sultan, possibly, have appointed a score, or even one, of his Christian Greek and Armenian subjects to be pachas and sub-governors, as the present has done, Recently the celebrated Omar Pacha, generalisano of the army, was cited before a civil tribunal on the demand of an Armenian banker, indged and condemned to pay a large amount. Quite recently two pachas, both sub-governors have been condemned in the same tribunal at the suit of a native American clifzen. A few years ago these cases would have gone before the Sueik-at-Islam, a chief of the Islam religion, and decided entirely by holy law. This has been entirely set askie, except in cases of a strictly religious character. The tendency of the reforms of the government are thus in favor of the introduction of civil codes of law, and the setting askide of the principles of law deducted from the Koran, showing a vast change in public sentiment within the reigns of the late and the present suitan. Education has not, however, kept pace with these salutary changes for the better, and the government sti

other countries. The judges not being studied in law were often ed field by the observations of these "hickory" lawyers, and were sorely groubled to know how to decide their cases in the face of such conflicting statements, quite recently, however, English, French, Italian and German knyers have constalished themselves in Constantinople to practice in the consular courts, and these have formed themselves linto a bar, with the approbation of the government. Hereafter these will be allowed, after exhibiting their diplomas, to practice in all of the civil and criminal courts of the capital. Some young men, ottoman Christian subjects, are now following up a course of sindles in France and in England in the view of being lawyers in their own country.

There are some anomalies still existing in Turkey with regard to jurisdiction, based upon what are called "the Ancient Capitulations" of the Porte with foreign Powers.

with regard to jurisdiction, based upon what are called "The Ancient Capitalations" of the Porte with Greign Powers.

First—Al cases are tried by the consuls occurring between their carry subjects or citizens; for instance, between two Englishmen or two Americans, and the judgments are executed by the consul.

Second—The claim of an American against an Englishman must be made in the consular court of the later, and if judgment be given against the Englishman his consul enforces it. He cannot, however, execute a sentence against the American, and consequently never gives one.

Third—All cases occurring between an American and an Ottoman subject, which is divided the first and consult of the dragoman of the American Legatin, or Consult'd. The civil commercial tribunals are "Mixed," masmuch as each legation has the right of being represented in them by two discrebants (American, for example) to not as co-judges; but this is not allowed in the criminal courts, where all of the judges are appointed by the Sultan. The foreign legations may claim the right of executing the judgments of their tribunals over their own subjects; though in case they do not do so the Porie will execute them itself. When Purkish judges are men of legal educations and lawyers may appear before the mand plead suits the "auctent capitalations" will lose all their value.

Religion is losing its hold upon the minds of many

Religion is losing its hold upon the minds of many Religion is losing its hold upon the minds of many persons in Constantinople, especially the Musaulmans, and thus may be attributed to the absence of scientific cancations. Athership taking the place of pelsas, and in the midst of the diversity of religious in the East, men end by believing in nothing, not even in the existence of a God. This is particularly the case among some of the functionaries of the government, whose time is so much occupied with the concerns of their office as to leave them no leisure for those graver matters which interest their life in the hereafter. Education will, it may be hoped, arrest this sad inclination, and the coquence of a Beccher is much needed to direct men's minds into a channel leading them at least away from atheism and materialism.

The Sultan's Speech.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4, 1870.
Annually the Sultan has, of late years, made a formal visit to the Sublime Porte, a large edifice situated in Stamboul proper, close by the walls of the "Old Seragilo" or ancient Byzantium, for the purpose hearing the reports of his Ministers and making them a speech. The speeches of the Sultans of Tur-key cannot well be called from the throne, as the poor sick man does not possess one, and so they can more properly be said to emanate from the Safe, though, indeed, I believe that the Sultan delivers his speech standing on his legs near the large circular table, around which each of his Ministers have a seat. The Sublime Porte is, by the by, neither a living being nor yet a cask of old wine, as some persons suppose, but a rather plain stone building, some three stories high, in which the Grand Vizier or Chief Minister, some of the other Ministers of the Bupreme Council of Justice, the Council of State (popular Assembly) and many of the bureaus of the The Sultan's speech has been published in Turk-

ish, Greek, Armenian, Arabic, Bulgarian, French has been specially translated for the HERALD and published in our columns.] Such documents, it may be supposed, are really drawn up by his Ministers for him, and so seem to show the state of mind and policy of the latter. In this connection they are of nstorical interest. They show the progress made, or designed to be made, by the government, and even if their contents are not put into execution to day, this may be done to morrow; at least there is come. What the Grand Vizier would probably find it rather dangerous to himself personally to urge upon curtailing expenses he can put in his mouth as a recommendation to his "Majesty's servants," and this is clearly the case in the present speech of the Sultan Abdul Aziz. Therein his Majesty urges upon his Ministers to promote and encourage internal im-provements, such as railroads, wagon roads, ports, agriculture schools, agricultural banks, &c., &c .- all certainly very good things in their way, but which require plenty of capital and competent men, both of which are rather rare just now in Turkey. The Sulian does patronize good roads and the planting of trees alongside of them whenever the former are needed for his own use and comfort; but as to those pro bono publico only he has not, as yet, done much. On the other hand, it is not known that he has ever discouraged the willingness of any of his people to make roads; but it is rather to be regretted that none of them have evinced any such disposi-

tion; in fact, there is no spirit of association existing among the natives of Turkey. To meet together and subscitibe for the expense of erecting even a road of vital importance to their own agricultural interests is a mater unicarial of here. All look to the Fadishalt for anything of this kind, and though he has been as the means are histolical stand, and though he has been as a subscitibe of the stands in a means are histolical stands in such a property of the construction of railroads or anything; but of late he has been convinced that it will be a good way to give them active employment during peaceful times, keep them healthy, and teach them the value of time. A railroad is now to be made by the Sulan from Scutari to Ismail (Neomedias, and probably thence through Asia Minor to the Smyrna and Magnesia line. The soldiers, who now receive \$150 a month, are to receive the additional pay of sixteen cents per diem in addition to their food and willing to agont this arrangement, acre and willing to agont this arrangement, acre and sulverly to account to the sulverly of t

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

An Imperial Russian Officer in Special Ex-position to the Herald-Muscovite Policy and Cabinet Diplomacy in and from St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4, 1870. In accordance with the promise given in my last letter I proceed to-day to furnish an account of the conversation which I had with General Rostisloff Fadeyeff on the Eastern question, and on the condition of the countries immediately interested in this question. General Fadeyest is widely known in Europe for his writings on military and political subjects. His "Opinion on the Eastern Question" has produced a sensation in this part of the world, and has set more people thinking than any book published for a long time. General Fadeyess, after being educated in St. Petersburg, was trained in that practical school which has given Russia some of her most eminent military men—the Caucasus, where he served for upwards of fifteen years; was adjutant of Prince Bariatinsky, the late Viceroy; and more recently occupied the same position ander the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Em-

pelor.
On paying a visit to General Fadeyeff I found at his hotel a number of distinguished generals and officers who had come to pay him their respects. Among the most prominent of these were Generals Khruleff and Chernyaven, the former famous for his defence of the Malakoff during the siege of Sebastopol and the latter for his heroic exploits in Central Asia, and especially for his capture of Tashkent, which he accomplished with twelve hundred men. Since Tashkent is a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, and was garrisoned by ten thousand Asiatic soldiers it is easy to understand that Chernyayer, by its capture, became the hero of the day, and was popularly entitled the Russian Cortez,

General Fadeyest, remembering our old acquaint ance on the Caucasus, was glad to see me, and, with the usual Russian hospitality, at once invited me to oine. After dinner we spoke of affairs in the east of Europe, and naturally referred to the subject of the General's book. Our conversation, which was substantially as follows. I afterwards reduced to writing, and with the General's permisssion present it

CORRESPONDENT-Having recently been in Austria I found that your book on the Eastern question has made a profound impression. Judging by what you have written you do not look upon Austria as hav-

GENERAL-To your question I will answer as follows:-The period of consciousness in history has arrived. A State must now be able to answer the question why it exists and what idea or principle it represents before the world. Every State must have its raison & dre-is title deed to existence. This we find to be the case with all Powers which have any hope in the future. Let us take, for instance, a few of the leading States at the present time. Prussia represents the great German idea of a united fatheriand; Italy the union and development of the Italian race under one government; France has long since passed the period of struggling for unity of race, and her real task is at present the attainment of harmonlous internal development and liberty. Her future position among nations will depend entirely upon the degree of success with which she accomplishes this task. With you in America the question of unity has been satisfed by the late conflict, in which the American people have shown that they are deserving of a glorious feature, and glorious in the best sense of the term, since it will alroad to every man the widest postibility of using the gifts which God has given him. Of the mission of Russia I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. I will merely say now that we Kussians are conscious of its greatness, and are sure of its success. We feet that we have on our side, as was so well said by the Emperor Alexander I, the elements of space and time. Beginning our political existence under the most unfavorable circumstances that have ever surrounded a people, we have kept on, century after century, toling patiently, without the sympathy of our neighbors or the favors of the physical world about us. Nature, which for other nations has been a bounteous mother, was for us a harsh and unkindly stepmonaer. Everything that we received we had to wring from her unwilling hand, and if its a ment to full I the commandment of Gol, by which man is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, I think we are not less deserving than any people now existing. Besines, the difficulties of our geographical position, which we received we had to wring from her unwilling hand, a question why it exists and what idea or principle if represents before the world. Every State must have a-pirations and desires of the great majority of its citizens. If we examine the condition of Austria, what shall we find? Austria is a collection of States, each one of which had an existence anterior to the confederation afterwards known as the Austrian empire. The reasons for forming this empire were various, but the principal one was in the necessity left during the time of Mussulman conquest of standing shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy of Christendom. Not one of the States which entered into this confederation surroundered any of its rights; but, on the constary, they were always recognized and guaranteed by the House of Hapsburg. The time of confederation for external defence having

guaranteed by the House of Hapsburg. The time of con-electration for external defense having gone by, the government of Austra wishes no longer to recognize the national tights of the different political units of which this federative empire is composed, but is endeavoring to denationalize, for the benefit of one fraction—namely, the German—the great anjointy of the people who have their own historical rights and their peculiarities of race and language. Austria, from having been one of the main de enders of Christianliy, has become the chief aily of Mohammedanism.

Gorriserondent—Do you think, General, that this good understanding between Austria and Turkey is sincere and likely to hast long.

Gorriserondent in the most natural in Europea. Both governments are in possession of Slavonic lands; indeed, the populations living under their rule are mainly Slavonions. It is the sotted historical policy of both to keep the Slavonic element down. Neither in Austria nor in Turkey is there a career for a Slavonian unless he becomes a renegade to his race. When you remember that European Turkey and Austria, if we take into consideration the great majority of the people, are Slavonian, but anti-slavonian if we consider only the governments, you may obtain an idea of the deep autragonism existing in both countiries between the dominant few and the disaffected multitude. The good feeling between Austria and Turkey is founded on an identity of purpose—the subjection of the Slavonic race. The success of this race, outside the Russian empire, depends on its breaking down the impediments to its development. These impediments are Austria and Turkey, The success of Austria has not been called in question called the time of the Slavonians and ties were the subjection of the Slavonian and treation and consequent want of the Slavonian and traces, the subject of the opporation and position of Austria and Turkey, The success of Austria and Turkey in the hone of his family was safe; he had no means of guarding anything that he held dea

people against the total personal of an Savonic contest on the ory. What may be its practical result? What is it striving for? General—First of ail, I will tell you what the Siavonians are striving for, and then what result may be expected if their efforts are ergoned with suc-

act in a similar manner. The Slavonic idea is merely the Monroe doctrine of this part of the world. We desire to preserve the East for Eastern people, and by no means allow it to become a field of conquest for Western Europe. As to the results of Slavonic co-operation or Pan-Slavonic union, as you term, it means merely setting the Eastern question in its frue sense; that is, in a Slavonic sense. If you run a line from Salonica, on the Egean sea, to the tiver Dambe, you find along its whole extent a Slavonic population. In the same way a line from the Adriatic to the Black Sea would pass, excepting a few villages towards the East, through a pure Slavonic country. Now, it is just to ask what arrangement not made in a Slavonic sense can give this country the means of harmonious development. Of this I shall have occasion to speak later.

ADJOURNED.

It being into in the evening we deferred the continuation of our discourse to the following day, when General Padeyelf promised to develop his ideas more fully on this important question.

"LOTHAIR."

Disraell's New Novel.

pFrom Tinsley's London Magazine.] A month or twe ago, when advertisements began first to tell us that Benjamin Disraeli, recently Prime Minister of England, the veteran novelist and astute politician, was about to give us a new story in three volumes entitled "Lothair," all the world was on the tiptoe of expectation to know what could possi-bly be the meaning of this strange title. The world, thus eager to know, began to proph-esy, and sage prophets to help in guessing; but, as usual, the most knowing prophets were all in the wrong, and the book now before us is neither a giorification of defunct toryism nor an apotheosis of mediaval chivairy, nor a political satire on recent friends or foes. There is not a line in it to which his political enemies or comrades can object as personal, vive old animosities. And yet the essence of the book is Benjamin Disraeli himself, and the air on which he lives, moves and

book is Benjamin Disraell himself, and the air on which he lives, moves and has his being is politics—politics in love-making, in philosophiting, in building cathedrais, in feasing at ducal banquets, in arguing with cardinals and litting with pretty women, in worshipping at the shrine of froadom or in the temple of Romish superstition; politics all cionted in the author's own peculiar dress, seasoned with his own sait, almed at the perils which he dreads, and winning the victory for which he longs. And so consummate is the art with which the windle plot is constructed and developed, so easy, glaceful and mellow the whole tone and style of composition, that its special purpose and mission are altogether unseen; and the reader at once takes a vital interest in the fortunes and missfortunes of the romantic hero as a real living personage.

In no sense, however, can "Lothair" be regarded as a novel in the ordinary meaning of the word—dealing with ordinary psople in an ordinary world or among probable incidents. It is, in fact a glowing and impussioned romance, as wild and as fanciful as "Monte Caristo," though with a Christian element running through it from which that eminent hero and his imaginative author are wholly and entirely free. Over both romances hangs the glowing colear de rose; in both the chief actors and actresses are endowed with similar heroic or superhuman powers—monsters of craft and dexterity or mode's of beauty, wisdom, wit, courage and power. No lees a stage than the world contents Mr. Disrach. His hero is glited with beauty and strength, and with houndless wealth. His career carries him finto the inner circles of nobility in England, at Rome, at Jeruslem; he argues with Romish cardinals, who long to devour hum; he firts with lovely English indies,

witty, so gennal, so original is our author dutal he fairly takes na expitive; and we gadily wander with him throughout the length and breadth of noble life in Engiand, among dukos, countesses and caris, or young, charming and beautiful Engish girls; staying here awhite to plot with Gardsidians or there to outwit Romaish priests; to play croquet or to discuss matrimony, must, the philosophy of cooxing or the encampling an army; aiways amused and aiways in a good humor with ourselves and with our guide; for, with all his powers of sarcasm and nis love of paradox, his aptness to state a moral under the nith rio, and to smile as he stass, our guide throughout these sunny volumes as aiways in a good humor. Whether at times of sorrow or joy for his bondomic never forsakes him.

As for the plot of "Lothani," there is no need to tell anytody what every boy! masker it would, probably, not have any great interest for us. But in his, the interest is sustained with unabatiod power almost to the last. The career of Lothani is that of a young English nobleman, of biuest blood and fabbuous wealth, for whom the two vultures of fierce formanism and patriotic entitusiasm—the one armed with subject to the last. The career of Lothani is that of a young English nobleman, of biuest blood and fabbuous wealth, for whom the two vultures of fierce formanism and patriotic entitusiasm—the one armed with subject that have any great line of the control of the paradity. By a combination of good sense and good fortune he escapes at last from the clutches of both, falls back into his old life in England, and prudenily marries the young, high born and lovely cortsande, to whom he had plighted his deepest affection long years before. The history of his long trais and flerce temptations; the siren allurements of Rome: the bolder suphistrics of science, "falsely so called," the noisy clamp of Free lom shricking to become license; the prils had best the no ble and wealthy youth of a great and more in the late page of the prils and the prils and th

them are punished."

Again: - "English is an expressive language, but not difficult to master. Its range is limited. It consists, as lar as I can observe, of four words—'nice,'

booked when you are born; and then there are moderate men, like myself, who have their weak moments. I would not answer for myself if could find an affect on the control of sugar." And here, again, is Vivian Grey binself speaking in the person of the Frincess of Twoli to Lothair:—The only tolerable thing in life is action, and action is feeble without youth. What if you do not obtain your immediate object? You always think you will, and the detail of the adventure is full of rapture. And thus it is the binders of youth are preferable to the triumpiss of manhood or the successes of old age?—A final sentenc: which Mr. Dispall impat have uttered on any political platform in Buckinghamshire, if not within the sacred precinc's of St. Stephen's.

These lew examples of our author's special manner are taken from the first volume, but others are sown in abundance broadcast throughout the whole story and may be easily gathered by the reader for liftmer. Nor are more personal or less pointed lifustrations of his humor wanting. Many readers will at once recognise the portrait of the High Church anglean digratry who goes over to Rome, and on the point of becoming a carimal waxes yet and yet more bitter in mind and spirit as he draws nearer to infallibility; and still more that of the Oxford professor who, "gif ed with a great command of words which took the form of endless exposition, varied by sare sin and passages of ornate jargon," was not satisfied with his home career, but had dreams of vanity in the New World; who "would maintain Oxford with the necessary changes?" "And what are those," says Lothair. "Not much," says the Professor. "I would simily ge

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. A Vonus Lady Dies From the Effects of

Trifling Bite of a Dog.

Friffing Bite of a Bog.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot. May 30.]

About nine weeks ago, while passing along the street, Margaret babaugh, aged between eighteen and nineteen years, and residing in Meadow lane, between second and Third streets, was bitten in one of her lingues by a small dog. The wound produced was slight, the teeth of the animal scarcely penetrating the flesh, and no thought of hydrophobia was entertained at the time. The finger quickly healed and the occurrence was soon entirely forgotten. On Friday last the young lady experienced a pricking sensation in her right arm, extending from the finger in which she had been bitten to the farthest extremity of her shoulder, and noticed that the tip of her finger was sightly inflamed. When called on to do some domestic work she complained that her arm pained her so badly that she could do nothing that required its use. On Saturday it was her custom to attend market, but last Saturday she said it would be impossible to carry anything on her right arm. On Saturday filegate arm. On Saturday filegate arm. fall as "Mone Caristo," though with a Christian element running through it from which that emined here and his imaginative author are wholly and on including the cover both romance haugs the glowing are cover both romance haugs the glowing are endowed with similar heroic or support the control of the cont

Death of a Horse from Hydrophobia.

[From the Corning (N. Y.) Journal, June 2.]
Mr. B. Casterline, of ramted Post, lost one of his horses, a very valuable one, on Friday hast, by this terrible disease. About a month since, as we are informed, Mr. Casterline found a coach dog belonding to one of his neighbors astray, and kindly took him up, and tied him under his wagon for the purpose of returning him to his owner. After proceeding part of the way home he had occasion to stop and leave his team atone for a short time. On returning to them he found traces of blood upon the nose of one of them, and an appearance of having ocen bitten. Within a day or two after this circumstance the dog died, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Casterline afterwards kept a close watch upon his horse, and on Thursday hist discovered the first symptoms, which were a disposition to bite at everything within his reach. He, however, continued at work until might. On Friday morning the horse had grown so violent as to render it dangerous to go near him. A strong pen was built in which he was piaced and kept until relieved of his soferings by a friendly builet. During some of his paroxysms he would seize the plank of his pen with his texth and tear out pieces several feet long.

EMIGRATION.

The Per Capita Tax Question-A Hint to the Commissioners. NEW YORK, May 27, 1970. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Sis-In your report of the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration I find it stated that Commissioner Bell, in moving for a reduction of the commutation tax, said that "strenuous exertions were being made by other seaboard cities to induce the emigrants to land there."

Now, sir, I think it will be found to be a fact that

not five per cent of the emigrants coming to this not two per cent of the emigrants coming to this country are aware that they pay any tax at any port, although they are generally aware of the superior advantages afforded them by the New York Countrisioners, and would, I have no doubt, prefer paying the per capita tax in this port to going free into any other.

But would the reduction proposed affect the emigrant's pocket? Certainly not, I say, under the present passage system.

The "skrenous exertions" alinded to by Mr. Bell are being made not in the interest of the emigrant.

present passage system.

The "sirenuous exertions" alinded to by Mr. Belt are being made not in the interest of the emigrant, but in the combined interests of certain ratiroad and shipping companies. The former find their profit in an increased passenger traffic on their lines, and the latter turn a nice (but not honest) penny by pocketing themselves the three dollars per capita tax which they still exact of the emigrant in the passage money, while they rob him of the benefits to which its payment would entitle him if he landed at Castle Garden.

The Commissioners of Emigration would do much more service to the emigrant than a reduction of the commutation tax would accomplish if they would try to ascertain how many thousands of poor, friendless emigrants have been and are stil being swindled by shipping companies, who charge them for passage to New York, including per capita tax, and afterwards land them at such ports as best suit their own interests—to ports, for instance, where they may have a paying cargo consigned—where the emigrants find themselves without any emigration commission to protect them from baggage smashers and ticket swindlers or any Castle Garden to she ter them.

This species of emigrant swindling is more griev-

them.
This species of emigrant swindling is more griev-This species of emigrant swindling is more grievous when, as is often the case, the victim is a young, friendless, unsophisticated female. She is thrown on the wharf in a strange city, with her little buggage around her, at the mercy of the thieves and rumans who are usually in wait for such prey—left, pernaps, without a penny in her pocket, to reach her destination as best she can.

An instance of this was lately afforded me by the arrival from England of two female friends, and it is the indignation excited by the trickery practised upon them by the shipping agent, which now prompts me to write on the subject.

When means have been taken to insure to the

emigrant that he shall not be swindled out of the reduction of the per capita tax by shipowners it will be time enough to consider the advisability of reducing the slight impost which now entitles him to care and protection for five years. Respectfully asking insertion, and apologizing for trespassing at such length, I am.

SCOTO-AMERICAN.

LIMITS AND SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT.

Gravely Important Questions Connected with Governmental Organization and Its Administrative Development as Viewed and Reviewed by One of the Firm of Female Brokers of Wall Street.

There are a variety of operations, natural and artificial, by which the proper limits and sphere of government may be illustrated. It is desirable that some of them be presented, so as to convey a correct idea of a perfect controlling power, which bear the same relations to the parts controlled as government should to the people under it. The cotton mills of New England are good artificial representatives of government. In them all the various parts are compelled into unity of action by the controlling power evolved from ceal or transformed from water. The crude cotton is first taxen and freed from all foreign anbstances by "the p'cker;" the pure remainder is the formed into a homogeneous mass by "the cards;" this mass is then divided and subdivided into the different degrees of heterogeneity required, these are more distinctly individuated into
"the webbing and filling" by "the jacks
and nules," and are then reunited by
"the webber and loom" into cotton clota,
the ultimate result. Every part of this process forms points of resistance more or less easily com-petred into unity of purpose. Every bobbin, spin-dle, shuttle and card is so many different experiences required to be gone through with before the result can be reached, while all parts of the process are going on at the same time. The power is the government; the operatives its administrators; the various pieces and parts of the machinery are the people working in the several parts of the process; the cloth is the attained civilization, while the differ ent degrees of fineness are its progressive steps. Thus it should be with human government. It is the power resident in the central part which should control all the processes by which the people are guided to produce the ultimate result. It should be of such character as to take the people in the home geneous mass, and, by picking, carding, spinning and weaving, compel them into a unit of action for Divine Every operation in nature, if analyzed, presents the same process and similar results, ; A central power competent for its purposes, through

central power competent for its purposes, through various means and avenues, controls the materials into perfected productions, each one of which is perfect of its kind. The sphere of this government is to produce the legitimate result; and its limits are only bounded by he necessities of the power that the result shall flow; but flow it must and does always.

It is there predicated that a power competent to produce harmony in that over which it reigns must be sufficient to control all the discreat parts to one end; whatever individual or combined points of resistance may be raised to its chots must yield to the general purpose, even to the extinction of their resistance. It is necessary, therefore, that the governing power must be invested by the governed with the necessary control to compet them into harmonious action, so that no antagonism may arise to divert the tendency to unity of purpose. It must not be supposed that a self-constituted, absolute power is argued for; but this power should be one fashioned and organized by and with the consent of the people, who, knowing their weakness and acknowledging it in their sober and wiser moments, shall recognize the necessity of it to competition. If need be, to act with the general whole for the general good, even if it seemingly militates against their individual good, and which shall be of said cent strength and diffusiveness to regulate all the movements within the body of society.

We will now proceed to the analysis of the varieties of the control to the analysis of the varieties.

elements into the poisonous, the nutritious and the useful, that the former may be put away and the remainder appropriated to promote the general good. Government has its centre and its circumference. From its centre that power is distributed to its entire circumference, measuring and shaping the various fathetis through which it flows into such form as permits through which it flows into such form as permits through which it flows into such form as permits through which it flows into such form as permits that only carried and circumference must be the perfect body, every memoer of which must not only bear its proper relation to all the other members, but must be in such accord with them as to permit the aninterrupted flow and action of the power by which the whole is bound together. No individual member of it can say to the body itself, "I have functions and rights peculiarly my own, which, if they are not such as your general power can fecoguize as contributing to the general good, you cannot interfere with." The member, in becoming such, merges its functions and power with the general functions and powers of the body. By consenting to become a part of the body, it gives up special sovereignty over itself and becomes a part of the body, it increases the sum total of its life and power and receives its portion of the aggregated and assimilated mass. Its parts and functions must change—if change is required—40 that the power distributed to it by the general power can perform

change—II change is required—50 that this power distributed to toty the general power can perform its mission in hormony with all its other pairs. Like the body human, the body corporate must be under one governing power, while each part is directed in form all other pairs, and performs separate—perhaps distributed in the company of the period of the company of the period of the company of the period of the company of the central part for existence, while the central part conducts parts. The very nature of the company is that each go every part is joined in a system of initial and reciprical interdependence, to which general system no member can set up for itself any system peculiarly its own in contradistinction or otoposition to or to interfere with the general system.

The government of any country, originally, is a compact amony a certain number of previously separate or unorganized powers, by which they merge and consolidate into one power, or are compelled so to do. This power, so formed is the governing power that can be organized within its limits by any part of the originally consolidating powers. If at any time an opposition is organized to it the result must either be the reduction of the opposition or the destruction of the confederation. For a natural illustration the human body is again referred to. If from any cause an opposition to the harmonious action of the confederation to the harmonious action of the constituent powers of the body is raised a contest for supremany is inevitable. If the bowers refuse to perform their allowers of the body is raised a contest of supremany is inevitable. If the bowers refuse to perform their allowers of the body is raised as contest for supremany is inevitable. If the bowers refuse to perform the organization is more powers of the body is raised as a perfec

CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE OF CAPPAIN CORNELIUS GODFREY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Near the body of Oaptain Corneitus Godfrey, an account of whose suicide in San Francisco has already been published, was found a memorandum book, containing the photograp of a young woman, upon which was inseribed the following, apparently in the handwriting of the decâsed:—

A thoroughly heariless woman; the mistress of Dayld Wilder, formerly my wile. She in the cause of my deaths.

This tells the whole sad stary.